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NEW MEXICO BUSINESS

CURRENT ECONOMIC REPORT

Vol. 9 No. 6
July 1988

MIGRATION IN NEW MEXICO

There is no such thing as a net migrant. Net migration is an arithmetic artifact, a summary of the gross migration flows in and out of an area. Like total population change, net migration represents the sum of the parts, in this case inmigration and outmigration. Unlike total population change, the parts or components of net migration are rarely known. Total population estimates generally are released with information about the components of change, births and deaths (or natural increase) and net migration. Estimates of net migration, however, rarely come with separate estimates of inmigration and outmigration. Even national population estimates are tabulated with *net* migration.

The reason is simple—lack of information about gross migration flows. Unfortunately, the most important variable in tracking local population change is the least known. Indirect indicators of migration are usually derived from variables that are symptomatic of population change, like school enrollment or employment. Without a national population register, direct measures of migration flows are difficult, at best, and limited to a few sources. Primary data on migration are available from national household surveys, like the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS), Federal income tax returns, and the decennial census. None of these sources is an ideal measure of migration in New Mexico.

National surveys, principally the CPS, monitor national migration changes but provide little information for states. The CPS is a monthly survey which contains questions on geographic mobility in March each year. The latest reported survey, March, 1985, did include a new sample designed to represent states, but also incorporated enough of the old sample to preclude analysis for smaller states. Despite its geographic limitations, the CPS does provide a richly detailed profile of movers and regional migration patterns.

In 1984, the March CPS revealed an increase in the mobility rate for the first time since the 1950s. A steady decrease in the mobility rate since 1951 produced a low of 16.6 percent in 1983. The increase to 17.3 percent in 1984 was statistically significant and, by 1985 data, not an annual fluctuation. In 1985, the mobility rate increased again, to 20.2 percent—apparently signaling an end to the long-term decline in mobility. However, two years of data seem a scant base for determining long-term changes.

Although researchers were quick to announce a reversal of the movement west in 1984, when the West experienced a net loss of migration to other regions, one year of data proved inconclusive. The West gained population from net migration in 1985. The latest is the lack of a significant net gain in the South for the first time in decades, but 1985 data may represent another short-term aberration in regional migration.

The increase in the national mobility rate is statistically significant, but the declaration of a trend reversal, even after two years, may be premature. It is primarily a result of local moves, i.e., within the same county, rather than migration to another county or state. The rate of local moves alone increased from 10.4 to 13.1 percent, 1984-1985. The reasons for this increase can only be speculated. The restlessness of older baby boom cohorts has been offered as one explanation since the mobility rates among 30- to 34-year-olds increased the most. However, local moves are probably affected more by an area's housing market or short-term economic changes than by long-range demographic trends. And it is unlikely that short-term responses to housing or economic conditions, such as the high interest rates in the early 1980s, would affect a long-term pattern of geographic mobility.

Mobility rates for New Mexico are only available from the decennial census and only for a five-year period, which precludes tracking current, annual changes. From a question on residence five years prior to the census date, the 1980 census provided data on 1975-1980 migration flows. This is an informative source of historical data on the characteristics of migrants and the geographic distributions for the state and counties. Age-sex data on migrants from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are employed in the BBER's population projections, and data on the patterns of geographic mobility, 1975-1980, are useful in comparison to current data. However, data from Federal income tax returns provide the only current, annual estimates of gross migration for the state and counties.

The Census Bureau develops migration flows from Federal income tax returns by matching addresses on the returns for two consecutive years. Only addresses and total exemptions are available from the tax returns—no demographic detail. But the geographic detail has enabled the development of the Census Bureau's city (incorporated place) estimate series and the expansion of county estimate methodology with the Administrative Records method.

Gross migration totals for states and counties are prepared by the Census Bureau and released through the Internal Revenue Service. The tables on page 8 summarize data for New Mexico from the IRS migration flow series and the 1980 census. IRS

(Continued on Page 7)

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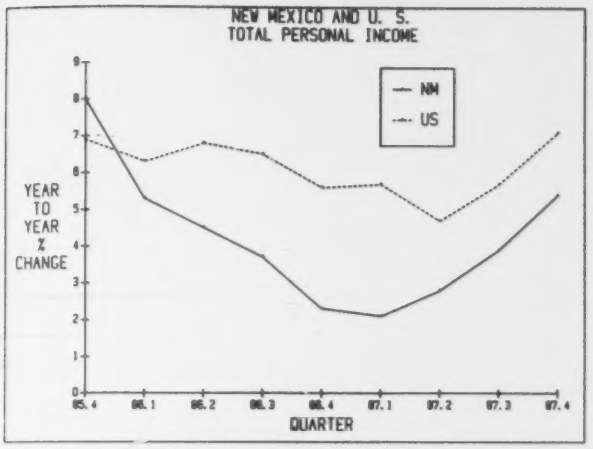
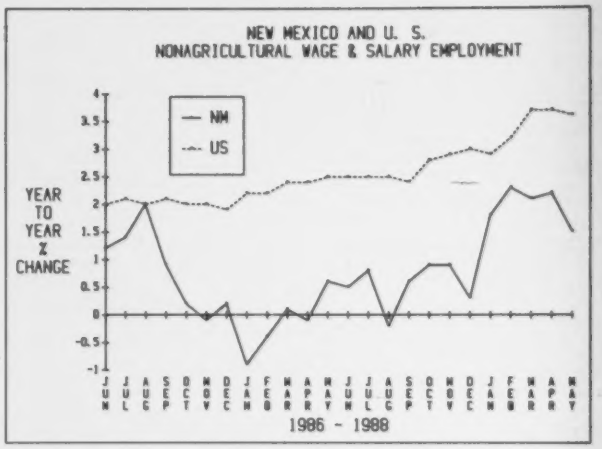
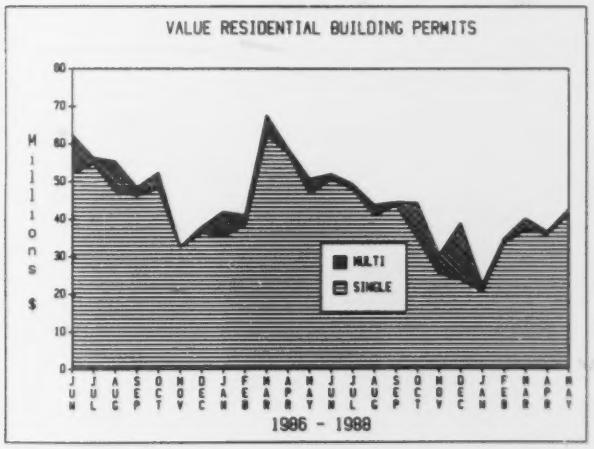
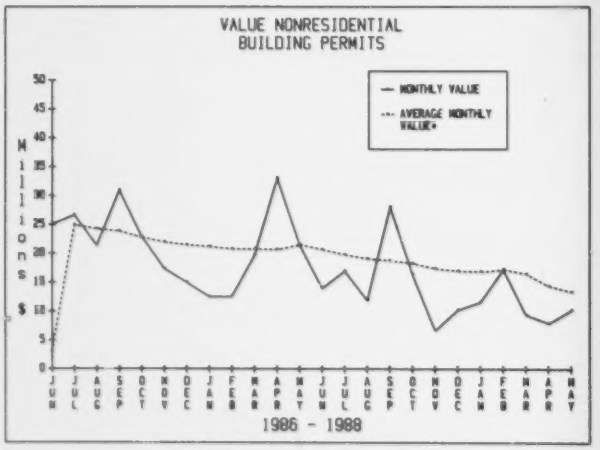
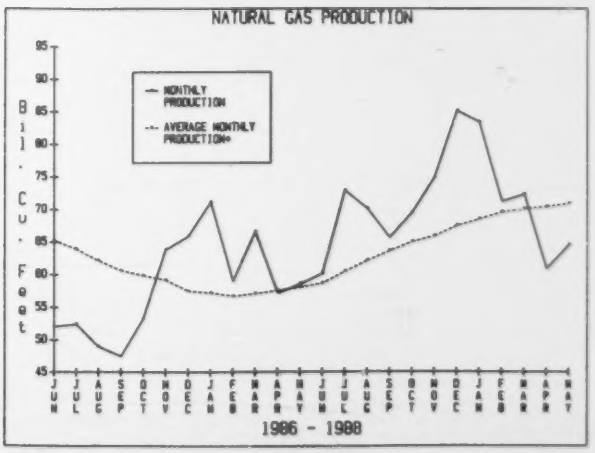
ECONOMIC TRENDS IN NEW MEXICO

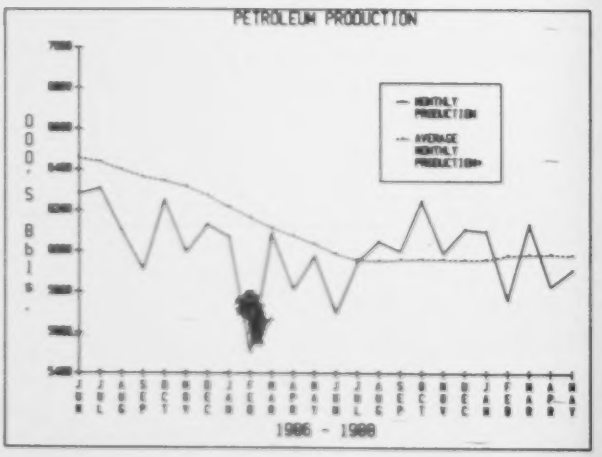












*12 month moving average. For example, the point for August, 1986 represents an average of data from September, 1985 through August, 1986.

U.S. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	CURRENT MO/QTR	DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/ QTR DATA
Consumer price index				
All urban consumers (1982-84=100)				
All items	May 88	117.5	3.9	117.1
Food and beverages	May 88	117.1	3.4	116.7
Housing	May 88	117.7	3.6	117.3
Apparel and upkeep	May 88	116.3	4.7	117.0
Transportation	May 88	108.1	3.2	107.2
Medical care	May 88	137.5	6.4	136.9
Entertainment	May 88	119.7	4.3	119.6
Other goods and services	May 88	135.1	6.5	134.8
Revised series, wage earners and clerical workers (1982-84=100)				
All items	May 88	116.2	3.8	115.7
Gross national product* ($Bil. constant)	I 88	3915.4	3.8	3880.8
Prime interest rate** (% per annum)	May 88	9.0	9.1	8.5
Mortgage interest rate*** (% per annum)	May 88	8.9	-4.4	9.1
3 month treasury bill# (% per annum)	May 88	6.3	9.1	5.9
Industrial production## (1977=100)	May 88	136.0	6.1	135.5
Manufacturers new orders## ($Bil.)	May 88	218.0	8.3	219.3

NEW MEXICO AND U.S. COMPARISONS

		NEW MEXICO			UNITED STATES		
	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	CURRENT MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA
Employment (000)	May 88	634.8	1.9	634.0	114,222	1.7	113,905
Unemployment rate (%)	May 88	8.0	-12.0	8.4	5.4	-11.4	5.3
Nonagricultural employment (000)	May 88	539.3	1.5	537.3	105,946	3.6	105,144
Personal income### ($Mil.)	IV 87	17,902	5.5	17,596	3,844,771	7.2	3,749,283
Housing units permitted	—						
Single	May 88	549	-17.9	522	98,572	2.3	94,166
Multi	May 88	32	-86.3	30	38,624	-3.4	43,274

Note: Selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* 1982 dollars at seasonally adjusted annual rates.
** Closing rate for month.
*** Effective rate (in the primary market) on conventional mortgages, reflecting fees and charges as well as contract rate and assumed, on the average, repayment at end of 10 years.
# Rate on new issues within period; bank discount basis.
Monthly data seasonally adjusted.
Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, News: CPI data;
New Mexico Department of Labor and U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: employment and unemployment data.
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: income data;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: construction data.
U. S. Council of Economic Advisors, Economic Indicators: all other data.

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
1. GENERAL					
Civilian labor force* (000)	May 88	690.2	0.8	692.0	0.3
Total employment* (000)	May 88	634.8	[illegible].9	634.0	1.4
Unemployment* (000)	May 88	55.4	-10.9	58.0	-9.8
Unemployment rate (%)	May 88	8.0	-12.0	8.4	-10.6
Weekly new unemployment insurance claims	May 88	1078.0	-7.9	1314.0	-18.1
Nonagricultural wage/salary employment**(000)	May 88	539.3	1.5	537.3	1.2
New business incorporations	Mar 88	243.0	16.3	211.0	1.9
Personal income*** ($ mil.)	IV 87	17902.0	5.5	17596.0	3.6
2. AGRICULTURAL RECEIPTS					
Livestock and products ($ mil.)	Mar 88	49.2	-39.3	33.5	2.3
Crops ($ mil.)	Mar 88	18.3	30.8	15.0	5.0
Total ($ mil.)	Mar 88	67.5	-29.0	48.6	3.1
3. MINING					
Employment** (000)	May 88	15.3	2.7	15.2	3.4
Average hourly earnings ($)	May 88	12.07	2.3	12.33	-4.1
Petroleum production (000 bbls.)	May 88	5904.8	-1.1	5826.2	-0.9
Natural gas production (bil. cu. ft.)	May 88	64.5	10.3	60.8	22.3
Coal production (000 short tons)	May 88	1634.0	-1.4	1584.0	2.4
Oil well completions&	May 88	44.0	7.4	20.0	27.5
Gas well completions&	May 88	17.0	-48.4	44.0	61.0
Total footage drilled&& (000)	May 88	383.3	-13.7	372.6	31.5
Oil sales ($ mil.)	Mar 88	88.7	-7.9	89.6	26.3
Gas sales ($ mil.)	Mar 88	115.0	24.6	131.2	25.1
4. CONSTRUCTION					
Employment** (000)	May 88	29.9	-7.1	29.6	-8.3
Average hourly earnings ($)	May 88	11.01	2.9	11.15	0.6
Residential units permitted	May 88	581.0	-35.6	552.0	-27.8
Residential building permits ($ mil.)	May 88	42.7	-15.7	36.7	-20.7
Nonresidential building permits ($ mil.)	May 88	10.2	-52.3	7.9	-37.9
Residential construction contracts ($ mil.)	May 88	52.2	3.2	43.5	-18.0
Nonresidential construction contracts ($mil.)	May 88	46.8	9.9	24.0	-9.2
Nonbuilding construction contracts ($ mil.)	May 88	53.3	-16.4	27.2	-10.1
5. TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATION/UTILITIES					
Employment** (000)	May 88	28.9	0.7	28.8	-0.6
Average hourly earnings## ($)	May 88	13.55	-7.6	13.89	5.4
6. MANUFACTURING					
Employment** (000)	May 88	39.7	4.8	39.7	5.1
Average hourly earnings ($)	May 88	8.98	4.1	8.82	1.7
Electric & electronic equipment employment** (000)	May 88	5.5	14.6	5.4	6.3
Transportation equipment employment** (000)	May 88	5.3	17.8	5.3	21.5
Food & kindred products employment** (000)	May 88	3.5	-10.2	3.5	-4.7
Textile & apparel employment** (000)	May 88	2.7	3.9	2.7	12.6
Lumber & wood products employment** (000)	May 88	2.7	3.9	2.6	-3.7

NEW MEXICO ECONOMIC INDICATORS (continued)

	CURRENT MO/QTR	CURRENT DATA	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS MO/QTR DATA	% CHANGE# 12 MONTH AVERAGES
7. TRADE					
Wholesale employment** (000)	May 88	22.9	0.5	22.7	0.9
Retail employment** (000)	May 88	107.7	2.8	106.2	2.6
Average hourly earnings ($)	May 88	6.66	-2.9	6.78	0.7
8. FINANCE/INSURANCE/REAL ESTATE					
Employment** (000)	May 88	27.5	1.2	27.3	2.3
Bank average hourly earnings ($)	May 88	6.05	1.9	6.06	2.7
Bank total assets ($ mil.)	III 87	9430.4	-0.8	9578.7	1.9
Bank total deposits ($mil.)	III 87	8092.7	-1.5	8212.0	1.6
Bank gross loans ($ mil.)	III 87	5671.0	2.4	5663.6	1.2
S & L total assets ($ mil.)	May 88	5807.0	-5.6	5868.0	7.0
S & L total deposits ($ mil.)	May 88	4824.0	5.1	4838.0	5.0
S & L new mortgage loans closed&&& ($ mil.)	May 88	74.0	-49.5	77.0	-43.0
9. SERVICES AND TOURISM					
Total service employment** (000)	May 88	125.6	2.3	125.0	2.4
Lodging employment** (000)	May 88	11.2	-3.4	11.1	0.0
Eating & drinking places employment** (000)	May 88	41.8	5.3	40.7	6.1
Visits to state parks (000)	Dec 87	129.3	-36.2	233.4	-8.6
Visits to national parks/monuments (000)	May 88	212.4	0.2	160.2	0.6
Passenger traffic at Albuquerque airport@ (000)	May 88	362.6	-4.6	326.8	-0.5
Lodgers tax receipts### ($ 000)	I 88	1861.1	19.6	2268.0	18.0
Lodging occupancy rates (%)	May 88	68.4	13.7	61.3	6.4
10. GOVERNMENT					
Total government employment** (000)	May 88	141.8	1.2	142.8	0.2
Federal employment** (000)	May 88	30.2	-1.9	30.0	-0.3
State employment** @@ (000)	May 88	48.9	-0.8	50.6	-3.9
Local employment** (000)	May 88	62.7	4.4	62.2	4.2
Total general fund revenues@@@ ($ mil.)	Apr 88	160.9	-4.8	147.9	0.2

Note: selected data items subject to revision.
N Not available.
* Number of persons by place of residence.
** Number of jobs by place of work.
*** Quarterly data seasonally adjusted at annual rates.
& These include wells that are in the following categories: new drillings, deepened, plugged back, reentry and additional zone.
&& Oil and gas combined.
&&& New mortgage loans closed equals the previously carried item "Total loans closed" plus a relatively insignificant additional loan category.
\# For example, in the report that contained June 1985 figures this would be the percent change in the average of July 1983 to June 1984 data versus the average of July 1984 to June 1985 data.
Communications and utilities only.
A portion of the increase in lodgers tax receipts is attributable to an increase in the rate levied by the City of Santa Fe. The rate increased from 3 to 4 percent as of July 1, 1987.
@ Passenger traffic includes enplanements and deplanements.
@@ This figure includes full and part time employment at Los Alamos National Laboratories (LANL). Full time employment alone at LANL is 7,955 as of August 1986 according to U. S. Dept. of Energy, Public Affairs.
@@@ Includes recurring and non-recurring revenues.

Sources: New Mexico Department of Labor: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10;
Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.: Section 1;
U. S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis: Section 1;
USDA Statistical Reporting Service: Section 2;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Oil and Gas Conservation Division: Section 3;
New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Dept., Oil and Gas Accounting Division: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Energy, Energy Information Administration: Section 3;
U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Section 4;
F. W. Dodge Company (a division of McGraw Hill, Inc.): Section 4;
U. S. Federal Reserve: Section 8;
Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas: Section 8;
New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Dept., Park and Recreation Division: Section 9;
U. S. National Park Service: Section 9;
City of Albuquerque, Albuquerque International Airport: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division: Section 9;
Parnell, Kerr and Forster: Section 9;
New Mexico Dept. of Finance and Administration: Section 10.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES

GROSS RECEIPTS# FROM RETAIL TRADE##
TOP 20 CITIES
($000)

	CURRENT 3 MONTH AVERAGE* MAR-MAY	% CHANGE AVERAGE YEAR AGO	PREVIOUS 3 MONTH AVERAGE* DEC-FEB
Alamogordo	$ 14,466	0.8	$ 15,731
Albuquerque	214,385	4.5	245,484
Artesia	4,617	1.1	5,213
Carlsbad	10,471	-2.4	12,644
Clovis	15,670	5.9	16,981
Deming	5,343	9.8	5,610
Espanola	6,364	0.5	7,381
Farmington	24,930	0.5	30,924
Gallup	21,497	2.2	22,347
Hobbs	17,409	12.4	16,764
Las Cruces	33,316	1.8	36,845
Las Vegas	5,349	1.7	6,117
Los Alamos	5,015	-15.6	6,070
Portales	4,596	-16.6	5,010
Rio Rancho	4,984	7.7	4,870
Roswell	17,695	0.9	19,359
Ruidoso	4,413	-6.0	5,620
Santa Fe	43,878	7.4	51,144
Silver City	7,257	11.9	8,163
Taos	6,125	-1.0	7,773
State total	599,910	6.1	669,059

\# Gross receipts reported are for gross receipts tax purposes, which do not include all the receipts of all firms.
Estimates for May, 1987 based on incomplete data.
* Averages are used to smooth out fluctuations in the data, which are not caused by changes in economic conditions.
Note: Rio Rancho now replaces Grants in the top 20 cities.

Source: New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department.

NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION
SELECTED CITIES

	NUMBER OF BUILDING UNITS OR PERMITS *				VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ($000)			
	MAY 1988	MAY 1987	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH MAY 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH MAY 1987	MAY 1988	MAY 1987	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH MAY 1988	CUMULATIVE TOTAL THROUGH MAY 1987
NEW RESIDENTIAL**								
Alamogordo	6	27	43	136	$ 413	$ 1,169	$ 2,358	$ 6,001
Albuquerque	174	220	1,029	1,678	14,215	16,296	67,178	100,578
Carlsbad	5	14	22	41	354	848	1,234	2,399
Clovis	1	4	10	46	82	209	711	2,981
Farmington	2	7	15	38	141	342	812	2,044
Hobbs	1	2	2	14	97	113	522	838
Las Cruces	60	36	311	403	2,875	1,892	13,782	15,721
Los Alamos	5	11	13	40	638	991	1,724	5,722
Rio Rancho***	104	40	441	458	4,842	2,543	17,984	27,478
Roswell	4	4	30	32	286	255	2,050	1,842
Ruidoso	7	4	20	35	463	262	1,381	2,013
Santa Fe	26	216	126	290	2,382	4,881	8,755	10,775
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL								
Alamogordo	4	11	27	29	27	380	591	1,276
Albuquerque	7	5	21	33	2,832	8,599	19,925	41,877
Carlsbad	6	4	28	18	32	11	131	71
Clovis	0	5	5	16	0	997	1,048	1,536
Farmington	2	2	6	10	110	113	1,522	912
Hobbs	0	0	3	4	0	0	372	336
Las Cruces	16	18	67	79	736	1,023	5,828	8,666
Los Alamos	0	4	5	8	0	751	13	761
Rio Rancho***	2	5	10	20	164	485	5,722	3,272
Roswell	8	16	30	38	20	21	553	255
Ruidoso	1	0	2	1	454	0	472	32
Santa Fe	3	4	16	27	295	206	2,041	8,619

Note: Top twelve cities chosen on basis of residential construction activity during the period 1982 through 1984.
* Residential data shows the number of permitted units, while nonresidential data shows the number of permits.
** Residential data includes both single and multi family units.
*** City of Rio Rancho reported Rio Rancho data.

Sources: City of Rio Rancho: Rio Rancho only;
U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: all others.

CITIES, COUNTIES AND FEATURES (continued)

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
(000)

	NEW MEXICO			ALBUQUERQUE MSA*			LAS CRUCES MSA**			SANTA FE MSA***		
	MAY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	APRILr	MAY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	APRILr	MAY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	APRILr	MAY p	% CHANGE YEAR AGO	APRILr
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	690.2	0.8	692.0	265.5	1.8	265.2	56.5	-0.3	56.6	66.7	1.9	67.4
Employment@	634.8	1.9	634.0	249.8	2.2	249.4	52.4	0.0	52.4	63.0	2.5	63.6
Unemployment	55.4	-10.9	58.0	15.6	-4.8	15.8	4.1	-4.6	4.2	3.6	-9.9	3.8
Unemployment rate (%)	8.0	-12.0	8.4	5.9	-6.3	6.0	7.3	-2.6	7.4	5.5	-9.8	5.6
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	539.3	1.5	537.3	236.7	2.4	235.5	41.2	0.3	41.2	55.2	3.2	54.5
Mining	15.3	2.7	15.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Contract construction	29.9	-7.1	29.6	15.4	-4.9	15.1	2.2	0.0	2.1	2.5	0.0	2.3
Manufacturing	39.7	4.8	39.7	20.4	2.6	20.5	3.9	0.0	3.8	1.8	5.9	1.7
Durable goods	27.3	8.0	27.3	14.9	2.8	15.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.0	1.1
Nondurable goods	12.4	-1.5	12.4	5.5	1.9	5.5	2.3	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.6
Transportation & public utilities	28.9	0.7	28.8	12.4	0.9	12.5	1.3	-7.1	1.3	1.3	8.4	1.3
Trade	130.6	2.4	128.9	61.4	4.1	60.3	8.6	6.2	8.6	11.0	4.8	10.8
Wholesale	22.9	0.5	22.7	14.3	0.0	14.1	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	12.5	0.9
Retail	107.7	2.8	106.2	47.1	5.4	46.2	7.7	5.5	7.7	10.1	4.2	9.9
Finance, insurance, & real estate	27.5	1.2	27.3	15.1	1.4	15.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	2.0	0.0	2.0
Services	125.6	2.3	125.0	65.2	2.4	64.8	6.7	8.1	6.8	14.6	2.9	14.4
Government	141.8	1.2	142.8	46.6	3.4	47.1	16.8	-4.5	17.0	22.1	2.8	22.1
Federal	30.2	-1.9	30.0	13.5	1.6	13.5	4.3	-2.2	4.3	1.6	0.0	1.6
State	48.9	-0.8	50.6	12.1	0.9	12.9	6.8	-13.9	7.1	16.3	1.9	16.3
Local	62.7	4.4	62.2	21.0	6.1	20.7	5.7	7.6	5.6	4.2	7.7	4.2

N Not availabel, less than 50 jobs.
P Preliminary.
R Revised.

* Bernalillo County.
** Dona Ana County.
*** Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties.
@ Includes labor disputes.

Source: New Mexico Department of Labor.

Migration in New Mexico . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

data are presented annually, 1980-81 through 1985-86, with an annual average for 1980-85. Census data are included for 1975-80 to illustrate changes in the geographic distribution of migration. No attempt is made to sum 1980-85 migration totals to a five-year level or to annualize the 1975-80 data for two basic reasons.

First, annual migration streams include repeat and return migration that are cancelled out by five-year data. Annually, about 20 percent of the population move, at least to another home. By extension, this does not mean that 100 percent of the population move every five years. Second, the data represent different sources. The IRS data include only persons who file Federal income tax returns for two consecutive years, which excludes a number of low income households.

Looking at the net flows of migration in conjunction with the in- and outmigration totals really emphasizes the extent to which net migration obscures mobility. An annual average net gain of 7,100 (1980-85) actually reflects inmigration of 70,700 and outmigration of 63,700. And these tables include only migration within the United States. All told, the flows of migration in New Mexico may not be adding that much to population growth, but they are boosting business for realtors, moving companies, utilities—any businesses that are affected by movers.

The distribution of regional migration reveals several shifts through the 1980s. A net loss of migrants to the South was constant, albeit decreasing, through 1984. The net gain from 1985 to 1986 is a first. New Mexico has also been gaining more migrants from Western states lately. While the exchange of migrants among neighboring states is generally greater than interregional flows, this is a change for New Mexico.

In the late 1970s, most of our net inmigration originated in the Midwest or Northeast. Through 1986, migration from the Midwest has persisted and provided over half of the net gain here (excepting only 1982-83). Increasing flows from the West and the South have been offset by the decreasing contribution of the Northeast.

Consistent gains from the Northeast and Midwest are, however, more typical of the migration to Sunbelt "giants" like California, Texas, and Florida. One theory of current, national migration streams sets up these states as "revolving doors" of migration from the Northeast and Midwest to contiguous states in the South and West. New Mexico may have been gaining dissatisfied migrants through California, or possibly Arizona, but certainly not from Texas. It is too soon to draft a new theory of migration.

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Senior Demographer

Note: This article is an excerpt from the paper, *Migration in New Mexico*, which includes detail on gross and net migration by state. Copies of the paper are available from the Data Bank, 277-6626.

GROSS MIGRATION BY REGION

INMIGRATION TO NEW MEXICO BY REGION OF ORIGIN

Region	1985-86	1984-85	1983-84	1982-83	1981-82	1980-81	Average 1980-85	1975-80
Northeast	4,600	3,600	3,800	4,200	4,600	4,600	4,100	23,800
Midwest	11,100	9,100	9,900	10,400	11,100	10,300	10,200	36,000
South	25,000	23,300	24,600	25,400	25,800	25,100	24,900	64,900
West	40,300	29,800	31,900	30,800	33,700	31,400	31,500	82,200
Totals	81,000	65,800	70,100	70,900	75,300	71,500	70,700	206,900

OUTMIGRATION FROM NEW MEXICO BY REGION OF DESTINATION

Region	1985-86	1984-85	1983-84	1982-83	1981-82	1980-81	Average 1980-85	1975-80
Northeast	3,300	2,700	3,000	2,600	2,700	2,900	2,800	7,700
Midwest	7,100	6,000	6,300	6,100	5,700	6,500	6,100	19,000
South	24,300	24,200	26,000	25,600	28,400	27,100	26,300	74,500
West	31,200	28,300	29,100	25,500	30,300	29,400	28,500	75,600
Totals	65,900	61,200	64,400	59,800	67,100	65,900	63,700	176,900

NET MIGRATION BY REGION*

Region	1985-86	1984-85	1983-84	1982-83	1981-82	1980-81	Average 1980-85	1975-80
Northeast	1,300	900	800	1,600	1,900	1,700	1,400	16,100
Midwest	4,000	3,100	3,500	4,300	5,400	3,800	4,000	17,000
South	700	-900	-1,400	-200	-2,500	-2,000	-1,400	-9,600
West	9,100	1,500	2,800	5,300	3,500	2,100	3,000	6,500
Totals	15,100	4,600	5,800	11,100	8,300	5,600	7,100	30,100

**Net migration represents the sum of the in- and outmigration totals. This sum is not equivalent to the annual (residual) estimates of net migration.*

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service: Migration Flow Data. Analysis prepared by Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico.

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1989 UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO CENTENNIAL

Subscription Price: $15.00 for one year; $25.00 for two years; $37.00 for three years.
Single Copies $1.85